flowers (immature): sepals 3, semioval to broadly triangular; petals 3, ovate; stamens 3; pistillate flowers: sepals 3, broadly triangular; petals 3, ovate, 2–2.2 mm. long, 1–1.2 mm. broad; ovary 3-carpellary, sessile; follicles (immature) subglobose, 4 mm. in diameter, brown, apiculate, the surface pitted.

Type collected at Dolphin Head, Jamaica, N. L. Britton no. 2318; also collected in hills near Kempshot, N. L. Britton no. 2433.

Distribution: Jamaica.

TRIPHASIA Lour Fl. Cochinch. 1: 152. 1790.

Triphasia trifolia (Burm. f.) P. Wilson, comb. nov.

Limonia trifolia Burm. f. Fl. Ind. 103. 1768.
Limonia trifoliata L. Mant. 237. 1771.
Triphasia Aurantiola Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 1: 153. 1790.
Triphasia trifoliata DC. Prodr. 1: 536. 1824.

Note: The illustration of the flower in Burm. f. Fl. Ind. (pl. 35) is incorrectly figured with five petals.

Type locality: Java.

Cultivated and naturalized in tropical and subtropical America as far north as Florida and Texas.

PERCY WILSON.

THE FIELD MEETINGS OF THE CLUB FOR 1909

In order that the field meetings of the club may be attractive to the members, and also accomplish work of permanent value, it is proposed to arrange a definite plan of campaign for the entire season of 1909.

This will be done in coöperation with the chairman of the local flora committee, so that the local herbarium may be increased where it is weakest, and sufficient material may be accumulated to serve as a basis for a descriptive list of the plants growing within the area prescribed by the preliminary catalog of the club in 1888. The specimens in the club herbarium, together with the collections of the New York Botanical Garden are being critically studied and tabulated, so that when the season opens everything will be in readiness for an effective system of

field meetings. These will have in view partly the enlargement of the collections, and partly the equally desirable end of providing attractive and interesting excursions for members interested in our metropolitan flora.

Various features of interest will be planned from time to time such as (*a*) changes from month to month in the floristic aspect of restricted ecological areas, (*b*) the encroachment of plants beyond their supposed natural habitats, (*c*) the behavior of aquatic and land plants when subjected to unusual conditions, (*d*) introduced plants and their ability to spread and maintain themselves, (*e*) the pine-barrens of Long Island and New Jersey and their relation and similarity, and (*f*) so-called "weeds" and ballast plants and their occurrence and adaptability. These are only a very few of the problems that offer delightful possibilities to those willing to take the time and trouble of collecting and making careful notes. In Torreya for July 1908, Dr. R. M. Harper has outlined scores of such problems, but many of them are unfortunately beyond the scope of the field meetings of the club. Care will be taken to distribute the excursions so that those interested particularly in the cryptogamic flora will not suffer injustice because of a preponderance of meetings planned for the higher flowering plants, and vice versa.

There are about thirty-one days upon which it is possible to hold field meetings, and it is necessary in order to systematize them to make plans early in the season. To do this will require the hearty coöperation of members able and willing to act as guides. The chairman of the field committee will attend all the meetings possible, but it is essential to the success of the meetings that an efficient corps of guides volunteer for the work. Everything that can be done towards the arrangement of time and place of meeting will be carefully planned. Those willing to act as guides will greatly further the work if they will send their names, together with the dates upon which they will serve and the districts with which they are familiar, to the undersigned.

Norman Taylor,
Chairman Field Committee

New York Botanical Garden.